

Plymouth Banner.

WM. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 27, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

Kansas.

We have frequently been censured for quoting from and agreeing with that sterling and ably conducted Democratic paper, the Detroit Free Press, in relation to the abolition of the Missouri compromise, and the Kansas troubles. But instead of having anything to regret for so doing, we continue that course, relying upon the firmness and consistency of its able Editor, and as his course and views so fully concur with that which we have heretofore pursued, we adopt the following from that paper of the 21st inst.—in word and sentiment—as our own:

"We trust that the intelligence of the cessation of hostilities in Kansas may be fully confirmed. There is no evil so great in government as civil strife. We cannot of course estimate how sanguinary the Kansas difficulties might have become had no terms of conciliation been agreed upon; but with so indiscreet and reckless a leader as Governor Shannon obviously is, and so audacious and ruffianly followers as the Missouri borderers certainly are, on the one side, and with the evidently courageous and determined men assembled at Lawrence, armed with Sharp's rifles; on the other side, we may safely calculate that bloody work would have ensued.

Our readers will bear us witness that we have not spared terms denunciatory of the incursions of Missourians into Kansas. They are unjustifiable and certainly outrageous. We refer now to those incursions by which the first Territorial election was carried. If Governor Shannon, in the late difficulties, has accepted Missouri aid, or if he has encouraged, directly or indirectly, citizens of that State to enter Kansas with a view to engage in military service, then ought he to be universally abominated and execrated. We do not charge that he has done so, though we grievously suspect him of complicity in this respect. But, as much as we denounce the first Missouri incursion and the last—as much as we deplore the scandalous excesses which have marked both, we cannot forget, and we hope no one will forget, that the first trespasses were committed by eastern abolitionists sent out by New England emigrant aid societies. We do not think these trespasses were of much consequence—we do not believe they would have affected materially the political complexion of the Territory—we are sure the south ought not to have regarded them—but, still, they were the example which provoked, and which is used in justification of, the subsequent trespasses by inhabitants of Missouri. We doubt, very seriously doubt, whether, if the original example had not been set, there would have been Missouri or any southern intervention to condemn. Had there, with how much better grace could the North condemn it, and insist that it should not be permitted.

Meanwhile, in our humble judgment, the very first labor the administration at Washington ought to undertake is, the removal of Mr. Shannon, and the appointment as Governor of Kansas of a sober, discreet and competent man, without regard to the section of the Union in which he may reside.

New Post Office.—The Laporis Times of the 19th inst., says it is informed by late advices from Washington, that the Department has located a Post office at the crossing of the New Albany and Salem, and Northern Ind. railroads in that county, to be called "Crossing" P. O.—and Isaac Weston is appointed Post Master.

The Madison Banner estimates that two hundred and forty dollars' worth of liquor is retailed in that city every day.

Hubbard Hung.—John Hubbard, who was lately convicted for the murder of the French family, in the Washab circuit court, was executed at Washab on the 13th inst. The Gazette says he persisted in his innocence to the last, but from all the circumstances attending the investigation of the charge, and some since, the firm conviction seems to prevail amongst those conversant with the particulars, that he was guilty, not only of the murder of French, his wife and five children, but many similar crimes.

Hubbard's wife is still in prison awaiting her trial, which will probably not be until the spring term.

The Plymouth Banner is indebted to the Rochester Flag for a nice large venison ham. It is no flag of truce in a deer fight.

The merchants of Chicago are forming a Society—now numbering one hundred and twenty members—who agree to close the doors of their stores at 7 o'clock p.m., thus affording themselves and those in their employ, better opportunities for mental culture. It appears to be the suggestion from the proceedings of their last meeting to convert it into a Literary Society.

A committee previously appointed reported that three stores that had refused to close their doors at 7 o'clock.

The population of New York city is now 658,810; of the whole State, 3,466,118.

It is rumored that Pratt, Jones of Tennessee, Toombs, and some other Whig U. S. Senators, are about to transfer themselves formally to the administration party. Let them come, poor devils—they have nowhere else to go.

Few Horses in Missouri.—The St. Paul Democrat says: "last summer, horses were very plenty in this city—the market was overstocked, and prices were low. Now the case is different—they are scarce, and bring high prices. Mr. Collins, of the horse bazaar, informs us that he has orders for fifty horses, and cannot procure a single animal, at any thing like the prices of last summer."

The Chicago Journal of the 23d, says there are now laid up in that port, five Steamers, twelve Propellers, one hundred and forty four Schooners, thirty-four Briggs, nineteen Barques, twelve Schooners, four Hookers, and seven Steam Tugs, making a total of two hundred and thirty-seven, aside from whole fleets of Canal Boats.

For the Banner.
Ma Editor:—In reply to the second gibberish of the numbskull, who I find still scribbling in the Democrat of Thursday last, over the signature of D. I shall simply request you to publish my first and only article upon the subject, and if, at any time, he succeeds in making my figures lie, I am ready to right all wrongs. I don't take his twaddle for the value of the land Mr. Wheeler sold to the county for a poor farm, but if he wishes to submit its appraisal to three or five men, knowing its qualities and judges of its real worth, I defy him to the test. How would such men as Consider Cushman, James Russell, Jacob H. Miller, Esq. Nott, or any others as good men living in the neighborhood of the land, suit him as appraisers?

Query.—Mr. Editor, why didn't you become the subservient tool of the town Junta or Clique, controlling nearly all the offices of the county, and do the bidding of Masters and leaders? Why don't you put the swindled tax payers upon the back, (or get such creatures as D to do it for you in your paper) and tell them that it is true that our taxes are high, but it is the fault of the new Constitution—keeping strictly hid all the while, that any dicker had been made? Had you done so, sir, I imagine that you would have continued without opposition in the newspaper business for years to come.—But the office holding Junta, finding that they could not use you for such purposes, determined to put up a paper that they could use, and now see what a commencement they have made of it.

Please insert my first communication again, in reply to all the tool of the Clique or any of his masters, has produced or can produce. Under the circumstances, I feel like keeping the facts before the people, and although they are now compelled to shoulder their heavy load of taxes, I can only beg of them to change the management of their affairs: but sir until their masters come, I shall continue to kick off the barkers and growlers that they may hiss upon me.

Respectfully, &c.

TAX PAYER.

HIGH TAXES.

Ma Editor:—I notice in the last Democrat a communication under the above head, accounting "as clear as mud" for the very high taxes imposed upon the people of Marshall county the present year. According to my notions of the trouble, Mr. D, the reputed author of the article, would probably make a better fist at door keeping for a Circus—or perhaps at collecting taxes—than he does at explaining the cause of their accumulation and increasing. I believe we have as prompt a tax paying community as any other county in the whole State, and far be it from me to even think that they would repudiate the first dollar that they justly owe; but there is no wrong to be attached to our citizens—when manifestly imposed upon—for quietly inquiring the cause.

D, in "singing upon a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect," set out by telling our tax payers that:

"At the beginning of our New Constitution; creating some new offices and abolishing others, it was thought by many that the county expenses would be considerably curtailed; but instead, the expenses remain almost the same. It is not the expenses of the current year that make up the aggregate of 'high taxes,' but of former years."

And then proceeds to tell them all about it, and winds up with,

"With the above remarks, I submit this to your readers, hoping some one more familiar with the subject, will endeavor to give us more information. More anon."

Now, Mr. Editor, there is more good sense, and I am satisfied more truth in the last paragraph than in the whole of his communication besides, and in accordance with the request it contains, I will endeavor to give him a little information, if no one else should be able to derive any, and although it may have been long since I attempted to scribble for the paper, I think I can come nearer the mark than he has.

The intimation in the first extract about the new Constitution, is silly enough to make "just men made perfect" laugh outright. Our debt has almost entirely been incurred since the beginning of the new constitution, and under precisely the same kind of officers as at present, and though he should happen to be the greatest ass of the number, he should know that much at least. But it is probably as he says: "There are probably not one fourth of the tax payers of our county that have seen the exhibit of expenditures, &c.," and that he is one of them.

Well, sir, I wish to give him a touch at them—all, too, this side of the beginning of the new Constitution. See the Auditor's report in June 1854, and a little insight may be had into the cause of our indebtedness, and our present heavy taxes. The Board of Commissioners sold the poor farm, lying scarcely two miles distant from the county seat, to the county Treasurer, Mr. Evans, for \$1,338, and received in part pay \$950 00 in the stock of the Eort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, which could not, probably, this day be sold for 20 cents on the dollar. At that date the county was but \$2,991 24 in debt.

Now, sir, turn to the Auditor's report in June 1855, and you will discover that the Commissioners purchased of A. L. Wheeler a lot of land totally unimproved, some eight or nine miles from town, and totally unavailable, for which they paid the nice little sum of \$1,800 00! In what—his Railroad stock? No, sir—That was too good to be used for such purposes.—Now for some of the consequences—as our farm was available, and the other not. In the report of 1854 the cost of keeping the poor was but \$338 18.—In 1855 \$645 16, nearly double.

With this kind of dickerings, we find the county in debt, in 1855 a little over \$2,991 24. It is now \$5,756 40. It is not my object to attach blame to any one, I am giving a simple statement of facts, such as Mr. D. cannot controvert, and will now recapitulate a little, and let him continue to "sing on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect." I suppose that's what he means by, "more anon." Originally, or in 1854—all since the beginning of the new Constitution, the account stands as follows:

In 1855 we owned farm,	\$1,800 00
Deduct for poor	645 16
We have left	\$1,154 84
We also have \$950 00 R. R. stock at 20 per cent.	\$190 00
Cash for old farm, when sold	358 00
Total	\$1,732 84
In 1854 we had poor farm	\$1,800 00
Deduct for poor	338 18
Left	\$949 82
Add now in debt for land	1,500 00
Total	\$2,749 82
Deduct 1855	1,732 84
Lost by the dicker.	\$1,016 98

Nearly one half of the whole amount that we owe this year over 1854, and not one farthing have we received in return. I call it dicker, Mr. Editor, instead of swindle, as it may be considered a milder term; but the people have to foot the bill, and they have a right to grumble.

Now, sir, what is our land really worth? Here is a question that will stagger those unacquainted with it. There is probably not a single man in the county, who knows anything about it, who would value it at over \$1000. Add the loss of \$800 on it to the above loss, and we have the next little sum of \$1,816 98 and our available poor farm gone. Is this all, Mr. D?

We have to foot the bill to pay the interest on every dollar of the orders issued to pay for the land. Our expense for the poor over what it was when we had a farm available, is \$256 98, and more besides that is to be annually entailed upon our citizens, and not a dollar's benefit can they derive from it.

Oh, what a beautiful explanation D. makes of it. Let him at once admit that it is wrong that the people's pockets should be thus picked, and that they have a right to inquire the cause. I intend to do it, so long as I can have the use of newspaper columns, and when denied them, I can use other printed matter, and whoever may be really injured by it, can very easily find redress by learning the real name of a

TAX PAYER.

Now, sir, let D. Hammer away at the foregoing figures, and although he is endorsed by the editor of that other paper, whose editor is the County Auditor—he cannot explain away the fact that the tax payers of this county have been swindled; and as to who did it the county documents and other circumstances susceptible of the most conclusive proof, will show.

T. P.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

House.—A resolution was adopted today confining every member in debate to ten minutes.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote. The roll was called, and the resolution tabled by a vote of 114 against 107.

Mr. Sapp offered a resolution that after today the House meet at 10 o'clock A. M. until the election of a Speaker be effected. Rejected by two majorities.

Mr. Perry said that the House had decided today not to elect a Speaker by plurality; therefore he offered a resolution that after today no debate be in order till the Speaker was elected. He thought this, if adopted, would result in the speedy organization of the House.

Mr. Keith offered an amendment, that after today all balloting for Speaker be suspended until the third of January, the reason assigned being that a majority of the Senate have left the city, and it will therefore be impossible to obtain a quorum for the reading of the message, if the House should organize before that time.

Mr. Brooks suggested that, acting under ordinary parliamentary law, a majority might receive a resolution, and then, proceeding to ballot, an undue advantage might be taken.

Mr. Keith thought it would be infamous to do so.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.
The R. M. Steamship Asia, with dates to Saturday the 8th inst. from Liverpool, arrived at half past six o'clock this morning.

The ship Constitution was totally destroyed by fire, in the river Mercury, the day after her arrival, together with her entire cargo.

Her passengers and baggage were landed safely.

The English papers are filled with rumors of peace, but they are totally at variance with the views of the Continental Press.

The London Times, O'Israel's organ of the London press, asserts that peace is at hand. That Austria is about addressing an ultimatum to Russia, summoning her under threat of breaking off negotiations with her, to accept such conditions of peace as the Western Powers are now willing to assent to; but which they will not agree to after another successful campaign.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says that Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of December 21, and hence all attempts of other German States to presume upon the Western Powers with a view to pacification have been paralyzed.

There are various reports of attempts at negotiation, but the state of affairs stands apparently thus: Austria has made a communication to France embodying terms which she is prepared to propose on Russia as an ultimatum; this has been communicated to England, and both Governments have it now under consideration. The terms are a great advance upon any yet offered, but are terms of Austria and not of Russia.

Austria does not guarantee to join the Allies if the ultimatum be rejected, but will suspend her relations with Russia.

The London Times says positively that the treaty with Sweden has been signed at Stockholm, while the Post firmly denies it.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no desire on the part of Russia for peace. The overland trade was profitable, and money was abundant.

Advices from the Crimea state that a weak fire is still kept up by the belligerents, but nothing of importance had occurred. The north side of Sevastopol was rapidly assuming gigantic dimensions.

Preparations for destroying the docks were nearly completed.

The bulk of the Russian army had returned to its former position.

The French had been reinforced by the arrival of 12,000 men. The English and Sardinian have also been reinforced.

Considerable additions continue at the same time, to be made to the Russian forces.

The Russians still threaten Kerch, which has been largely reinforced.

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa has failed.

A dispatch from the Baltic, dated the 6th, states that the United Squadron, under Admiral Dundee, were then passing the B.-lt. homebound bound.

A Russian Grand Council of War was to be held at St. Petersburg to settle a plan for the defense of the coast from the Gulf of Bothnia to the southern extremity of Valhalla, in Asia.

There is an unfounded rumor that the Russians have taken Kurs.

The British Parliament has been prorogued till the 31st of January.

The King of Sardinia has returned to France.

The news from the continent is wholly unimportant.

Senatorial Committees.—Committee on Agriculture.—Allen, Hunter, Thompson, of N. J., Harlan and Wade. Committee on military affairs.—Weller, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Pratt and Iverson. Committee on Militia.—Houghton, Dudge, Bell of Tenn., and Thompson of Ky. Committee on naval affairs.—Malory, Fish, Thompson, of N. J., Bell of Tenn.; Sibley. Committee on public lands.—Stewart, Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh, Malory. Committee on private claims.—Benjamin, Briggs, Thompson, of Ky.; Porter and Wilson. Committee on Indian affairs.—Sebastian, Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Reid and Bell of Tenn. Committee on claims.—Broadhead, Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee and Wade. Committee on revolutionary claims.—Evans, Reed, Hale, Foster and Durkee. Committee on judiciary.—Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs and Buch. Committee on P. O. and post roads.—Rusk, Collamer, Adams, Bell of Tenn.; Briggs, Durkee, Jones of Tenn., and Wright. Committee on pensions.—Jones of Iowa, Clay, Thompson of N. J.; Sewall and Sumner. Committee on D. C.—Brown, Allen, Mason, Pratt, Read. Committee on patents.—Jones, Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thompson of Ky., and Fessenden.

Committee on retrenchments.—Adams, Fitzpatrick, Briggs, Crittenden. Committee on territories.—Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Bell Sebastian, Briggs. Committee on contingent expenses.—Evans, Wright, Foote. Committee on public buildings.—Bayard, James, Hunter, Thompson of N. J., Pratt, Hale. Committee on engrossed bills.—Fitzpatrick, Collamer, Wade. Committee on Library.—Pearce, Cass, Bayard. Committee on enrolled bills.—Jones of Iowa; Sumner. Finance Committee.—Hunter, Toucey, Pearce, Broadhead, Stuart, Crittenden. Committee on Commerce.—Hamlin, Dodge, Stuart, Seward, Clay, Benjamin. Committee on Manufactures.—Wright, Allen, Harlan, Wilson, Trimble.

The Liquor Law.

OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES.

The Judges of the Supreme Court yesterday morning read their opinions on the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. There are three opinions, all of which are quite voluminous. We understand the following to be the views of the Judges:

Judge Gookins sustains the law in all its parts, and declares it valid.

Judge Stuart holds the law to be constitutional, excepting those clauses which prohibit manufacturing and which authorize the establishment of agencies.

Judge Perkins holds the law to be unconstitutional and invalid in nearly all its essential parts. His views may be learned from his published opinion in the Harman case. Judge Davidson concurs in the conclusions of Judge Perkins.

We presume the effect of this decision (so far as the opinions can be called a decision) will be to authorize the manufacturing and selling of liquor by any and all persons for the purposes named in the statute. In fact, the enforcement or non-enforcement of the law will in a great measure depend upon the views of the several Circuit Judges.

It is to be regretted that the court were unable to come to a more united opinion as to the validity of the law, as the varying views will tend to confuse the matter and give rise to disputes as to what may and what may not be done under the opinions of the Judges. There can be no doubt, however, but that the law in its most essential parts, is nullified.

We have endeavored to obtain the opinions delivered by the Judges at length, for publication, but were unsuccessful.—We shall probably be able to give a syllabus or synopsis of these papers in a day or two.—Sentinel 21st.

The Liquor Law.—In our notice of the decision of the liquor law in our last, we said that Judge Stuart decided the law constitutional except those portions which prohibit manufacturing and provide for agencies. This was true, as to those portions in the law which came up for adjudication. But Judge Stuart concurs with Judge Perkins and Davidson in the opinion that the clause providing for search, seizure, and confiscation is like wise unconstitutional, and should that point be brought before the Court it would be so decided. So the Judge stated when he submitted his written opinion. In the case submitted to the Court, the search and seizure clause was not involved.

Sentinel 22d.

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Sentinel 22d.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.

A dispatch from Independence, dated the 18th, says, that the troubles at Lawrence, Kansas, have been settled by the people promising to deliver up the offenders, obey the laws of the Territory, recognize the government as such, and conduct themselves for the future as law abiding people.

They refused, however, to deliver up their arms.

The volunteers from Missouri have disbanded, and returned home.

Col. Cummings, Superintendent of Indian affairs, arrived at Council Bluffs yesterday from the Black Feet country, where he had concluded treaties with several tribes of the Indians.

General News.

This district's chief Senator has written a letter to a committee of gentlemen in Philadelphia who had requested permission to use his name in connection with a nomination to the Presidency, that he is not a candidate for that position, and desires that no further use be made of his name with that view. It is not likely that Gen. Cass will ever reach the Presidency. His age, and the necessity for that release from active exertion, mental and physical, which age requires, and which is imposed upon the Executive, render the position an undesirable one for the great Michigan statesman. But though Gen. Cass may never reach the Presidency, his name will be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen for generations after he shall have passed from among them. His great services in the many responsible positions he has occupied, will confer him to all who can appreciate devotion to country and to principle. In calming the angry waters of sectional agitation, his name will be handed down to posterity in connection with those of Clay and Webster, and be forever revered.

Long may he live to occupy a seat in the Senate, and to give to his country the advantage of his great talents and long experience.—State Sentinel.

The Kansas Free State Constitution.

The following is a condensed statement of the principal points of the Constitution which was adopted by the recent Free State Convention in Kansas:

The preamble recites, among other things, that the people of the Territory of Kansas have the right of admission into the Union as one of the United States; and they therefore ordain a Constitution and Bill of Rights for the Government thereof.

In the Bill of Rights is a declaration that all men are by nature free and independent, etc., also, that all political powers are inherited in the People; that the people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security; and that "There shall be no Slavery in this State nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime." The rest of the Bill of Rights possesses no particular feature.

Imprisonment for debt is prohibited. No tax is to be required as a qualification to vote.

No indenture of any negro or mulatto, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State.

The right of suffrage is granted to all white males 21 years old, and every civilized Indian—both to be citizens of the United States. A six months residence in the State is required; but all soldiers, seamen, and marines of the U. States are excluded. All duelists are also excluded.

The Legislature is to consist of 20 Senators and 60 Representatives.

A majority of all the members elect is necessary to pass a bill; and only one subject can be embraced in one bill.

Members are to receive \$4 a day and \$4 for every twenty miles travel going to and returning from the Legislature; and its sessions, after the first one, are to be limited to sixty days.

The Judiciary is made elective. Corporations cannot be created by special act except for municipal purposes.

All lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are forever prohibited.

The vote is to be taken on the adoption of the Constitution on the 15th December; members of the present Congress are to be elected on the same day.

Kansas.

A Fort Riley correspondent of an eastern Paper writes, under date of the 12th ult., that he did not see a negro from the time he left Leavenworth until he arrived at Riley.

The excitement in the Eastern States about Kansas is kept up by false reports. The Territory can never be a slave State. Squatters can only obtain 160 acres of land, and they are mostly of the laboring class, who are mostly a slave, and are opposed to having such property near them. They have now the majority in the Territory, and more are still arriving. No slaveholder will think of bringing a gang of negroes to settle on 160 acres, and more he cannot get until the land is offered for sale. By that time all the water courses and timber will be taken up by actual settlers of the laboring class.—Detroit Free Press.

Missouri U. S. Senator.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned on Thursday last. The parties could not harmonize sufficiently to elect a United States Senator, and consequently Missouri will only be represented by a single Senator in Congress during the present session.—Chicago Press, Wednesday.

The Rock Islander, in a notice of the R. R. celebration at Muscatine, Iowa, says: "It is worthy of note that the man was present at the banquet who entered the sight of Muscatine at a dollar and a quarter per acre. Within a quarter of a century he has seen the wild-rose blossom as the rose. He has seen the land change from a condition of barbarism to a state of the highest civilization. He may yet live to see Muscatine a city of a hundred thousand souls."

Fatal Affair.

The Alton Courier relates the particulars of an affair which took place in that town on the 30th ult.

A man by the name of Larkin Massey, while in a state of intoxication, began to abuse his wife, when his step-son interfered and knocked him down with the spoke of a wagon wheel. Massey arose, and made his way to the room where Hon. J. Pursey was sleeping, which he entered with a large knife in his hand, striking desperately on every side as he went.—Pursey was obliged, in self-defence, to shoot him with a gun loaded with shot, which entered Massey's right leg at the knee, inflicting a fearful wound. The physicians are of an opinion that Massey can never recover. No blame can be attached to Mr. Pursey.

Dixon Transcript.

The Express's Solery.

Mr. John H. Hazeltine, who was arrested on suspicion of his being an accomplice in the robbery of the American Express Company, was recognized in the sum of \$1,000 to appear as a witness.

There is a rumor that one of the alleged robbers has signified his willingness to turn State's evidence on condition of a pardon for himself.

Yesterday morning Oliver King, one of the arrested parties, was liberated from jail by Justice Russell, who received the required sureties (\$15,000) for King's appearance on the 27th inst. The sureties were furnished by four persons, whose names we have not learned.

The American Express Company have placed attachments upon the property involved in the names of the parties arrested. It is thought that a large portion of the money will be recovered.

The rumor in circulation to the effect that the original boxes in which the \$50,000 in gold were deposited had been found in a room occupied by Mr. Hazeltine, at Havertill, is entirely untrue. The boxes, which at some previous time transmitted from the west to New York by the American Express Company, are now in the hands of officers in this city, as are also the two counterfeit boxes which contained lead instead of gold, upon their arrival in September last, at the Sub-Treasury in New York. This fact probably gave rise to the erroneous rumor.—Boston Times.

The Kansas Difficulties.

A dispatch from St. Louis, published in our paper yesterday, announces that the difficulties in Kansas, which had created so much excitement in that Territory, had been settled without recourse to arms, and that the Missouri volunteers had disbanded and returned to their homes. It appears from a private letter from Leavenworth City, under date of the 8th inst. (published in the St. Louis Democrat) that such a result was not anticipated at that time. It was thought that a fight would inevitably take place in a few days—the Missourians being represented as determined to attack Lawrence, and the inhabitants of that place resolved to defend it to the last extremity, having 800 men under master, and the town being entrenched. The Missourians had five pieces of artillery, which they opened by breaking into the arsenal at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri. Col. Sumner, commander of the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth, had sent a force to recover these stolen arms, and to protect the arsenal from further plunder; and it was considered possible that, in the endeavor to retake the cannon, a collision might occur between the regulars and the "border ruffians."

Detroit Free Press.

Virginia and Kansas.

New York, Dec. 17.

There was an exciting debate in the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday, on Mr. Welton's resolution to raise a regiment of volunteers to render to government for the purpose of putting down the disturbances in Kansas. Mr. Wiley thought the resolution too harsh, and proposed, as a substitute, that a joint committee be appointed to consider the present troubles in Kansas, and to inquire what action Virginia should take in reference to the subject. Both resolution and a substitute were referred to a committee.

PUNCH AND FANNY FERN.

"What is the height of woman's ambition?—Diamonds."—Punch.

Sagacious Punch! Do you know the reason? It is because the more "diamonds" a woman owns, the more precious in the eyes of your discriminating sex. What pair of male eyes saw a "crow's foot," gray hair, or wrinkle, in company with a genuine diamond? Don't you go down on your marrow bones and swear that the owner is a Venus, a He